

THE EUROPEAN WAR A
YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Oct. 18, 1914.

Severe fighting near Nieuport and in Alsace.
Germans repulsed by Belgians at River Yser and by French at St. Die.
Germans evacuated Courtrai.
Austrians repulsed at River San.
Serbians routed Austrians on the Save and the Drina.
Anti-German riots in London.
President Poincaré's country house destroyed by Germans.

Oct. 19, 1914.

Allies, aided by British warships, repelled German advance between Nieuport and Dixmude.
Germans attacked allied line from Ostend to Lille.
Fierce fighting near Warsaw and Przemysl.
Serbians captured Sarajevo forts.
British battleship Triumph damaged at Tsingtau.
Japanese cruiser Takachiho sunk by German submarine in Kiaochow bay.
Austrian submarine sunk by French cruiser in Adriatic.
Fifty thousand Belgian refugees returned from Holland.
Irish nationalists in London took pledge to avenge Belgium.
Italian fleet mobilized.

Oct. 20, 1914.

Germans gained near Lille.
Battles along banks of the Yser, on the Arras-Roye line and on the Meuse.
Allies reported recapture of Bruges.
Przemysl forts badly damaged.
Austrians advanced in Stryj and Stica valleys.
Serbians won at Prekiet.
British submarine E-3 sunk.
Japanese fleet took islands of Marianne group.
Two German ships sunk at Jalluit.

Oct. 21, 1914.

British monitors bombarded German right wing on Belgian coast.
Allies repulsed German attacks at Nieuport, Dixmude and La Bassee.
Heavy fighting on the Yser.
Russians defeated German-Austrians in northern Poland and halted Austrians at the San.
Serbians repulsed Austrian attacks in Bosnia.
Cattaro again bombarded.
German cruiser Emden sank five British steamships in Indian Ocean.

All unnaturalized German and Austrian residents in England of military age ordered put in detention camps.

Oct. 22, 1914.

French retook Altkirch.
General Helmuth von Moltke, chief of German general staff, retired on account of health.
Russians defeated Germans near Warsaw.
Russians captured many Austrians and some guns in Galicia.
French and British warships bombarded German positions on Belgian coast.
British cruiser Carmania damaged.

American relief committee cabled \$50,000 to Belgians.

Oct. 23, 1914.

German right wing, re-enforced, gained ground at La Bassee.
Heavy fighting between the Ghent-Bruges line and Roulers.
Russians won battle along the Vistula and pursued the Austrians in Poland.
Germans moved fortified positions to River Warthe.
Austrians reoccupied Czernowitz and announced capture of forts near Sambor.
German aviators dropped bombs on Warsaw.
Woman spies executed in Germany.

They Always Do.
"Does anyone think your son has a future?" "Yes; the life insurance companies."—Life.

The Desired Consumption.
"I'm troubled with a sense of fullness after eating," said the dyspeptic.
"Good heavens!" exclaimed the healthy gourmand. "Isn't that what you eat for?"

The Main Thing.
"Seems strange to me how many various sorts of inquiries the newspapers have about coins."
"Why so?"
"In my circle all a man wants to know about a coin is if it's good."

WILL DEFEND ARMY
AND NAVY PROGRAMPRESIDENT WILL SPEAK FOR
NATIONAL DEFENSE AT NEW
YORK NOV. 4.

SOME DETAILS OF THE PLAN

The Grand Total Expenditure For
Present Plans Would Be Nearly
One Billion Dollars.

Washington.—A national defense program that probably means an expenditure on the army and navy of upwards of a billion dollars in the next six years will be laid before the people by President Wilson November 4 when he goes to New York to make his first public address since the scope of the policy upon which his administration has embarked became known. He will speak before the Manhattan Club on national defense and the reasons which have impelled him to approve plans to about double the navy and quadruple the trained fighting forces ashore within a few years.

With the estimates of the war and navy departments submitted for the coming year, the breadth of the administration's policy as to preparedness is being realized. It shapes up in totals as follows:

Navy: For new ships and increased personnel in five years \$500,000,000.
Army: For reserve material (arms and ammunition) within four years \$105,000,000.

For new coast defenses and modernization of old forts within four years, \$81,000,000.

For the new continental army and the proposed increase in the regular army \$26,000,000. (This amount probably will be a continuing and if anything increasing appropriation through the first six-year period which would make the total expenditure at that time \$156,000,000.)

The grand total expenditure thus actually planned would be \$842,000,000.

These expenditures would produce by 1925 a first line of dreadnoughts and battle cruisers numbering 43; a fleet of coast defense submarines that would fringe the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts with an almost solid line of interior defense against attack; a fleet of nearly 175 destroyers and squadrons of huge sea-going fleet submarines to operate with the battle fleets. For the army three would be at the end of six years a trained force of 1,200,000 men, including a regular army of 140,000 and the proposed continental army and reserves; a ring of fully manned coast defenses, equipped with the largest and most powerful guns yet built and a vast reserve of field guns, machine guns, Howitzers and big gun ammunition.

RENEW RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

Formal Recognition is Extended to
the Carranza Government.

Washington.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico have been formally renewed after a lapse of two years and eight months by the formal recognition of Venustiano Carranza as the Chief Executive of the de facto government of Mexico.

Secretary Lansing and the Ambassadors from Brazil, Chile and Argentina, and the ministers from Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, constituting the Pan-American Conference on Mexican affairs, met and decided upon the form in which their respective governments would present recognition.

Each government addressed to General Carranza a letter or note of recognition to be delivered to Eliseo Arredondo, personal representative of Carranza, who went from here to convey in person the letters of recognition from the several governments.

Mayor of Roanoke Dead.
Roanoke, Va.—Mayor C. B. Mommau of this city died at a local hospital following an operation.

Batts Scores New Haven Methods.
New York.—The alleged unlawful methods by which the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. is charged with having secured a monopolistic group on the transportation traffic of New England was set forth to the jury by Robert L. Batts, government counsel, in opening the case of the government at the trial of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledward and Edward D. Robbins and eight other past and present directors of the road for alleged conspiracy to violate the Sherman law.

First Suit Under Clayton Law.
St. Louis.—The first important government suit under the Clayton anti-trust act was begun here in Federal District Court against the United Shoe Machinery Company. The petition charges the company with unlawful practices that substantially lessen competition and tend to monopoly and asks that temporary and permanent injunctions be granted to put an end to such practices. Judge Dyer granted a temporary injunction and set October 27 as the date for a hearing.

FRENCH DECLARE
WAR ON BULGARIAFRENCH TROOPS IN MACEDONIA
ARE ENGAGED WITH 40,000
BULGARIANS.

GIVE AID TO LITTLE SERBIA

Italian Participation in Balkan Campaign
is Only at Beginning
of Hostilities.

London.—The French government has announced the existence of a state of war between France and Bulgaria, dating from 6 a. m., October 16. This follows the British declaration made the previous night.

Almost coincidentally comes the report from Athens that the French troops in Macedonia are engaged with 40,000 Bulgarians.

Already thousands of Anglo-French troops, who landed at Saloniki, are en route to form a junction with the Serbians or take up strategic positions against the Bulgarian advance.

A late dispatch from Malta, the British naval station in the Mediterranean, predicts that the Entente Allies in the next few days will send strong new forces to Saloniki for operations against the Teutons and Bulgarians. Hard pressed on the Save-Danube front by Austro-German troops estimated at 280,000 men and fighting at various points to check the Bulgarians, the Serbians are anxiously awaiting Anglo-French assistance, but they are favored by weather conditions and natural defenses of the country with the result that the invaders' progress has not been pronounced.

Italian participation in the Balkan campaign apparently is no nearer than at the beginning of hostilities, but the Italians on the Austrian frontier have displayed renewed activity and according to the Italian official communication "by a bold and well-conducted operation took by storm the strong position of Pregasina."

WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Three Die and Several Injured in Big
Atlanta Fire.

Atlanta, Ga.—Three women lost their lives and one other was seriously burned in a fire which swept the offices of the Mutual Film Corporation on the second floor of an office building here. Explosion of an electric fuse in a room where picture films were being prepared for shipment is believed to have started the blaze, which spread so rapidly that the score of women and girls employed in the place were trapped.

The dead are: Miss Clara Westbrook, Miss Lottie Hamm and Mrs. Lucille Davis and the seriously burned is Miss Beulah Yoos. Several other employees sustained lesser injuries from the flames and from jumping.

Great Britain Needs 3,000,000 Men.

London.—"Great Britain needs 3,000,000 men by next spring." This declaration was made by Brig. Gen. Eric Swayne, director of recruiting in the northern command, in a speech at Hull. General Swayne estimated that Germany still has between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 men from the ages of 18 to 45 and that, therefore, it was useless to talk about wearing out Germany.

In the spring, said he, Germany would lose more men than the Allies, which would balance the numbers of the Allies and the Central Powers, but if Great Britain should raise 3,000,000 additional, Germany probably would recognize that it would be fruitless to continue.

Coroner's Inquest Under Guard.

Columbia, S. C.—Under orders from Governor Manning the coroner's inquest in Charleston was held under military protection and all persons attending the inquest were disarmed. Solicitor W. H. Cobb of the fifth circuit, assisted Solicitor William H. Grimball in representing the state at the inquest, in accordance with instructions from the governor.

Five Persons Burned to Death.

New York.—Five persons were burned to death and three injured in a fire in a five-story Third avenue tenement house on the Upper East Side. The injured and remaining members of eight families were rescued by police and firemen. The dead were three members of one family, Mrs. Julia Wenz and her two daughters, 13 and 15 years old, and two members of another family, Mrs. Annette Grochal and her four-year-old son, Mrs. Wenz and her children died in their beds.

Passenger Car Goes Through Bridge.

Randolph, Kas.—Eighteen persons are believed to have lost their lives when a passenger car of a Union Pacific motor train plunged through a bridge into Fancy Creek, near here. The bridge has been recovered and at least 16 more were believed to be in the mud and water filled car. Most of the recovered dead, including women and five men, were drowned. Of the 65 occupants of the motor train, only four escaped unhurt. Many of the passengers were young women school teachers.

GERMANS TRY TO
LEAVE COUNTRYSAILORS ON INTERNED STEAMERS
TRY TO SECURE PASSAGE
TO ESCAPE.

ONE OF NUMBER ARRESTED

Others Supposed to Have Returned.
—Will Not Be Allowed to Leave
Interned Ships Hereafter.

Newport News, Va.—Several sailors from the German auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned at the Norfolk Navy Yard, attempted to secure passage on the Dutch freight steamers, Mennikendam and Maartensdijk about to sail from this port for Rotterdam. One of the men was arrested aboard the Maartensdijk at the request of the captain and is being held by the police for the commandant of the navy yard. The others are supposed to have returned to their ships.

The Dutch captains reported the incident to Collector of Customs Hamilton, who issued a statement saying rigid precautions would be taken in the future to prevent the interned Germans from escaping.

On account of the disappearance of six members of the crew of the Wilhelm who recently broke a leave of absence granted them for a cruise in a power yawl they had bought, has resulted in an order from the navy yard against the granting of any further shore liberty to the German sailors.

Collector Hamilton's statement follows:

"Attempts have been made by men from the two interned German cruisers at the Norfolk Navy Yard to secure passage to Rotterdam on the Dutch steamer Mennikendam which sailed from Newport News. The attempts were frustrated by the commandant of the Dutch seamer who reported that two men in uniform from the cruisers first sought passage to Rotterdam on his ship and later a third man in uniform from one of the cruisers applied alone for passage to Rotterdam. The requests were promptly denied and the men departed, probably returning to their ships. They were not of the six missing officers.

FAVORS MERCHANT MARINE.

McAdoo Says It Should Be Govern-
ment-Owned.

Kansas City, Mo.—A plea for a navy which would make the United States able to face any other world power and a \$40,000,000 merchant marine to be used as a naval auxiliary in case of war was made by William G. McAdoo Secretary of the Treasury in an address before the Kansas City Commercial Club.

The plan of the administration, Mr. McAdoo said, is to appropriate \$40,000,000 or possibly \$50,000,000 to be put into a merchant marine to be used in extending the commerce of the nation in times of peace but so constructed, equipped and manned to become immediately the necessary naval auxiliary.

"I believe," said Mr. McAdoo, "an adequate merchant marine headed by a commission composed of the secretary of commerce and the secretary of the navy and three experienced business men could make the United States the dominant financial and industrial power of the world. Also it would disprove that time-worn theory that merchant ships cannot be operated profitably under American registry."

Carranza at Monterey.

Monterey, Mexico.—General Carranza arrived here from Tampico and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome. The "first chief" and his party which includes many high civil and military officials, will tour northern Mexico.

George A. Gregory Dead.

Savannah, Ga.—George A. Gregory, managing editor of The Savannah Morning News, died here after an illness of several weeks.

Sues Cunard Company.

Chicago.—Charging that as a result of a conspiracy between Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port at New York, and Capt. U. T. Turner, master of the Lusitania there was a large cargo of explosives in the hold of the vessel Mrs. Sarah Lund of Chicago, whose husband and father were drowned by its sinking, sued the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, for \$40,000 damages for injuries sustained herself in the catastrophe. Her complaint alleges that she was deceived into taking passage.

Investigate Lamar Case.

New York.—With the indictment of Max Lyman also known as Count Max Lyman London on a charge of bigamy, United States secret agents began investigation of the recent alleged activities of a man who under the name of Lyman is said to have confidential work in this country last June and July on behalf of the German and Austrian governments. Their investigation embraced a report that detailed plans of certain fortifications around New York harbor had been sent to Berlin by two secret messengers.

BIG DEMANDS ON
FEDERAL TREASURYESTIMATE SHOWS LARGEST
EVER SUBMITTED BY CABINET
OFFICERS.

AN INCREASE FOR DEFENSE

May Issue Bonds as Estimates Call
For Considerably More Money
Than is in Sight.

Washington.—The largest estimate of government expenditures ever submitted to a secretary of the treasury of the United States in time of peace—probably \$1,240,000,000—was presented for the next fiscal year as required by law for discussion by congressional committees in advance of the regular session.

President Wilson and his cabinet will examine the list in detail this week.

An estimated increase for national defense of about \$150,000,000 over last year, together with the cost of new tasks imposed on the state department and other government branches because of the European war, account for the increase, the estimates for all departments excepting state, war and navy remaining practically the same.

If congress agrees to the Administration's program for strengthening the army and navy, it will be obliged to provide for additional revenue by legislation or the executive branch of the government must issue bonds.

Although no estimate of receipts for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, in which the increased expenditures will take effect, has been made by Secretary McAdoo, officials now are convinced they cannot count upon more than \$750,000,000 for the 12 months.

Congress will be asked to pass two revenue measures, one extending the emergency war tax, which expires December 31 and the other providing for retention of the duty on sugar beyond next May, when it would go on the free list. Passage of these measures, however, would not increase the present revenues. With both in effect at present there has been a deficit of \$35,000,000.

Additional force in the diplomatic and consular service and at the state department and extraordinary expenses abroad in the work being done by American embassies and legations, will require an increase of about \$1,300,000 for the state department.

NO CHANGE IN COTTON BILL.

Mr. Lever Expects Supreme Court to
Sustain Bill—Originated in House.

New York.—Owing to the feeling of uncertainty among the cotton traders as to the attitude the New York Cotton Exchange would take following the decision that the cotton futures act was unconstitutional, the board of managers of the exchange issued the following statement:

"The board of managers does not contemplate any changes in the by-laws or rules of the exchange which would affect existing contracts."

No confirmation was obtained of the report that the government intended to appeal from Judge Hough's decision. In cotton circles it was generally believed the case would be appealed.

Urges Reprisals Against Germany.

London.—The proposal of replying to German air raids by "bombing his sleeping towns as he bombs ours" received enthusiastic endorsement at a mass-meeting held here in the great hall of the Cannon street hotel in the financial district of London. Lord Willoughby de Broke and William Joynson-Hicks members of Parliament were the principal speakers at the meeting.

Submarines Arrive at Honolulu.

Honolulu.—The submarines K-3, K-4, K-7 and K-8 which left San Francisco October 3 for Pearl Harbor, escorted by the United States cruiser Maryland, the collier Nanshan, the tug Iriquois, and the torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence, arrived here.

German Officers Escape.

Norfolk, Va.—Missing for a week six warrant officers from the interned German cruiser Wilhelm are being sought by ships at sea and up Chesapeake Bay. Rear Admiral Beatty commanding the Norfolk Navy Yard reported the men's absence to the navy department after he had been informed of the fact by Captain Thierfelder of the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The missing men left the Wilhelm several days ago. They had 16 hours' liberty, but failed to return.

Martha Washington Will Returned.

Richmond, Va.—Gov. Henry C. Stuart of Virginia ordered that the will of Martha Washington, recently returned to the state by J. Pierpont Morgan, be given into the custody of Fairfax county, from which it was stolen during the civil war. The famous document was formally delivered to the chairman of the Fairfax board of supervisors on Monday and was returned to its former place in the court house. Governor Stuart acted under a ruling of Attorney General Pollard.

Out in California an actress was married 30 minutes after receiving a proposal. Evidently a movie actress who "speeded up."

Germany has placed a special tax on bachelors. It seems to be getting so that the whole world has it in for unutterably selfish old things.

An Assyriologist finds that it was Noah and not Adam who ate the apple. It is now up to the friends of Mrs. Noah to establish an alibi for her.

An archeologist says Paul was bow-legged, an affliction which may have detracted from his platform appearance, but in no way lessened his power as a preacher.

The crusade to induce the farmers to "live at home" is gradually succeeding, but we believe the movement to induce the city women to stay at home more is going to be defeated.

A New England man, who is just dead at the age of one hundred and four, voted for 21 presidents. However, a voter just attaining his majority might yet beat that record in Mexico.

A mirror set at a dangerous turn in a Pennsylvania road warns automobile drivers. Unless boys are not the same as they used to be it is sure to be a hard matter to keep that warning intact.

And now they're accusing poor old Bill Shakespeare of being one of the original wearers of the low-necked shirt. Some poor deceased notable is always getting accusations in the neck.

Weather Signs.

"Husks are very thick on the corn, and it looks as if we would have a long, cold winter," said the weather sharp.

"There's another sign which is more convincing to me than the thick cornhusks," replied his neighbor.

"And what is that?"

"The thin lining on my winter overcoat."

Plain.

"Are you a plain cook?"
"I suppose I could be purtier, mum."
—Boston Transcript.

Some men can't even blame cigarettes for their failure to make good.

Going It Too Hard

We are inclined nowadays to "go it too hard;" to overwork, worry, eat and drink too much, and to neglect our rest and sleep. This fills the blood with uric acid. The kidneys weaken and then it's a stage of backache, dizziness, nervous spells, rheumatic pains and distressing urinary disorders. Don't wait for worse troubles. Strengthen the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills.

A South Carolina Case

Robert G. Smith, 140 E. Lacey St., Chester, S. C., says: "I ran down in health and lost weight and strength until I was in bad shape. I suffered constantly from backache and other annoying kidney ailments. Nothing helped me until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me, improving my health and increasing my weight."

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